

Black Jack Spur Ride

Study Guide



17 – 18 March

--The following are resources to help you prepare for the Spur Ride and the required testing. Events and testing will not necessarily follow the standards set below.

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What is a Spur Ride?

The "Order of the Spur" is a Cavalry tradition within the United States Army. Soldiers serving with Cavalry units (referred to as Troopers) are inducted into the Order of the Spur after successfully completing a "Spur Ride" or for having served during combat as a member of a Cavalry unit.

The tradition of having to "earn your spurs" reaches back to the beginning of the cavalry. When green Troopers first arrived at their new cavalry assignments they were assigned a horse with a shaved tail. This led to the nickname "Shave Tail" for newly assigned, spur-less Soldiers. These new Troopers were in need of extensive training, especially in the area of swordsmanship from atop a horse. The horse with a shaved tail was given extra space in which to operate since its rider was marked as an amateur. During this phase of training the Troopers were not allowed to wear spurs because this would only serve to compound their problems. Only when they were able to prove their ability to perform with their horse and saber were they awarded spurs.

Upon successful accomplishment of the requirements, the Senior Officer awards an "Order Of The Spur" Certificate signed by the Troop and Squadron Commander along with a set of Spurs to be proudly worn by the Trooper throughout his/her cavalry career.

There are two types of spurs that are characterized by their appearance. Those having a silver finish indicates that the Soldier went through a rite of passage, established by their unit commanders. Those having a gold finish indicates that the person wearing them has deployed and has experienced combat with a cavalry unit.

Within the tradition, silver spurs and gold spurs hold a similar relationship for the cavalry as the Expert Infantryman Badge and the Combat Infantryman Badge hold in the Infantry. There is no Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) requirement for the Order of the Spur and the order is open to members of foreign militaries serving with U.S. Cavalry units.

New spur holders are welcomed with a formal induction ceremony. The ceremony is a dining in, called the Spur Dinner, that often includes other military traditions such as honoring lost comrades, a ceremonial punch (called a grog), and a roll call of the successful candidates. Some units also hold a "hero's breakfast" immediately following the end of the Spur Ride. During the breakfast, the unit commander presents a toast welcoming the successful candidates to the brotherhood prior to the formal induction ceremony.

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Unit History: 4TH SQUADRON, U.S. 10TH U.S. CAVALRY REGIMENT (BUFFALO SOLDIERS)

The Proud Legacy of the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment

The 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment, an esteemed unit of the United States Army, holds a rich and storied history defined by courage, resilience, and a pivotal role across numerous American conflicts. Established in 1866 as a segregated African American unit, the 10th U.S Cavalry, famously known as the "Buffalo Soldiers," forged a path of distinction from the Western frontier to the modern battlefields of the Middle East.

The Birth of the "Buffalo Soldiers"

In the wake of the Civil War, the Army Organization Act of 1866 authorized the creation of all-Black cavalry and infantry regiments. The 10th U.S. Cavalry was subsequently formed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on September 21, 1866, composed of Black enlisted men—many of whom were Civil War veterans or formerly enslaved—and white officers. The regiment's early life at Fort Leavenworth was challenging due to the open opposition of the fort's commander to African Americans serving in the Regular Army. This led their commander, Colonel Benjamin Grierson, to seek a transfer, and the regiment relocated to Fort Riley, Kansas, in August 1867.

The moniker "Buffalo Soldiers" was bestowed upon the 9th and 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiments by the Native American tribes they encountered on the Western frontier. Theories on the name's origin vary; some suggest the Soldiers' dark, curly hair resembled the fur of a buffalo, while others believe it was a term of respect for their fierce fighting ability, akin to the revered buffalo. The Soldiers embraced this name as a badge of honor.

Forging a Legacy in the American West

From 1866 to the early 1890s, the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment was instrumental in the westward expansion of the United States, serving throughout the Great Plains and the Southwest. Their duties were diverse and demanding. They protected settlers, stagecoaches, and railroad crews, while also engaging in campaigns against Native American tribes, including the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, and Apache. One of their first significant engagements was the Battle of the Saline River in 1867, where a single company of the 10th, though outnumbered, successfully defended itself against approximately 400 Cheyenne warriors.

Beyond combat, the regiment's contributions to the development of the West were immense. They scouted over 34,000 miles of uncharted territory, opened more than 300 miles of new roads, and laid over 200 miles of telegraph lines. This work was performed in harsh and desolate conditions, requiring immense toughness and survival skills. Their efforts in mapping the terrain, including scarce water sources, were vital for the future

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settlement of the region. During the Apache Wars, they played a key role in the pursuit of notable leaders like Victorio and Geronimo. Thirteen enlisted men from the Buffalo Soldier regiments earned the Medal of Honor during the Indian Wars for their valor.

Spanish-American War

In 1898, the regiment was deployed to Cuba to fight in the Spanish-American War alongside the 9th U.S. Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments, all-Black units that fought with distinction. The 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment played a crucial role in the famous Battle of San Juan Hill, fighting alongside Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders." First Lieutenant John J. Pershing, who would later take on the nickname "Black Jack" for his time with the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment. He led the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I, served with the 10th and praised their professionalism. Five members of the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment received the Medal of Honor for their bravery during this war. Following the war, the regiment was stationed for a time at Cavalry Hill in Huntsville, Alabama, a location chosen for its clean environment to allow the Soldiers to recover from tropical diseases.

Philippine-American War and Mexican Expedition

From 1899 to 1902, the 10th U.S. Cavalry served in the Philippine-American War, where they continued to serve honorably despite the controversial nature of the conflict. Later, they participated in the 1916 Mexican Expedition, a military operation to capture Pancho Villa after his raid on Columbus, New Mexico. During this expedition, Major Charles Young led a squadron of the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment in a notable pistol charge against Villa's forces, routing them without losing a single man. The regiment also engaged Mexican Federal Army troops in the Battle of Carrizal.

World Wars and Integration

During World War I, the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment was primarily stationed in the United States, guarding the U.S.-Mexico border. They were involved in the Battle of Ambos Nogales in 1918, a border skirmish where they fought alongside the 35th Infantry Regiment against Mexican and German forces.

In the lead-up to World War II, the nature of warfare was changing, with mechanization beginning to replace horse cavalry. The 10th Cavalry was assigned to the 2nd Cavalry Division, but the division was shipped to North Africa and deactivated in 1944. The Soldiers were primarily reorganized into non-combat service units, though some saw combat as replacements in the 92nd Infantry Division in Italy.

After, President Harry Truman's Executive Order 9981 in 1948 officially desegregated the armed forces, The 10th U.S. Cavalry was reactivated in 1958 as an integrated combat unit.

Following World War II and the 1948 executive order desegregating the armed forces, the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment was reorganized from a horse-mounted unit into a modern, integrated combat force. Its squadrons were adapted for mechanized and air cavalry roles, equipped with tanks, armored vehicles, and helicopters. This new generation

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of Soldiers continued the regiment's service in subsequent U.S. military operations.

The Vietnam War

During the Vietnam War, several units carrying the 10th U.S. Cavalry's lineage were deployed. The 1st Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry, an armored reconnaissance unit assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, arrived in South Vietnam in 1966. It received a Valorous Unit Award for its actions at LZ Oasis in 1969 and was awarded 12 campaign streamers for its service. Other units, including the 2nd Squadron and Troop H of the 10th Air Cavalry, conducted aerial reconnaissance, security, and fire support missions. These air cavalry units used helicopters for air assault and rapid deployment operations to support ground forces. During the Tet Offensive in 1968, the regiment's units participated in the defense of several key areas, using their mobility to respond to enemy attacks.

The Global War on Terrorism

After the attacks of September 11, 2001, squadrons of the 10th U.S. Cavalry were deployed for multiple tours in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.

In Iraq, the regiment's units served in various capacities. D Troop, 10th U.S. Cavalry, as part of the 3rd Infantry Division's brigade reconnaissance troop, was involved in the initial invasion in 2003. A key action for the regiment occurred in December 2003, when the 1st Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry, provided the outer security cordon during Operation Red Dawn, which resulted in the capture of Saddam Hussein. As the mission in Iraq transitioned to counterinsurgency, other squadrons continued to serve. The 4th, 7th, and 8th Squadrons conducted patrols, counter-IED operations, and partnership missions with the Iraqi Army and police, primarily in and around Baghdad. These deployments involved sustained combat operations.

In Afghanistan, the 7th Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry, became the first armored reconnaissance squadron to be deployed to the country in 2010. Units from the 10th U.S. Cavalry also engaged in Train, Advise, and Assist missions with Afghan National Security Forces. In subsequent years, the 4th Squadron deployed to the Middle East in support of Operation Inherent Resolve and Operation Spartan Shield.

4th Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment

The 4th Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry, known as "Black Jack," has a history that reflects the evolution of the U.S. Army's cavalry role from traditional reconnaissance to modern armored warfare. Its lineage is tied to D Troop of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, a unit that served with the 3rd Infantry Division. In 2000, D Troop was reactivated as the brigade reconnaissance troop for the 3rd Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Benning, Georgia. In this capacity, the troop deployed to Iraq in 2003 as part of Operation Iraqi Freedom and was awarded a Presidential Unit Citation for its actions. Following its return in 2004, the unit was deactivated as the Army transitioned to a modular force structure.

The squadron was reactivated in October 2007 at Fort Carson, Colorado, when the 2nd Squadron, 9th U.S. Cavalry was reflagged as the 4th Squadron, 10th U.S.

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Cavalry. Assigned to the 3rd Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) of the 4th Infantry Division, the squadron became an armored reconnaissance unit. It deployed to Iraq with the 3rd BCT from December 2007 to February 2009 and again in March 2010. During these deployments, the squadron conducted reconnaissance, security, and stability operations, partnering with Iraqi Security Forces.

In recent years, the 4th Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry has been involved in various international missions. In 2015, the squadron deployed to Jordan in support of Operation Spartan Shield. As part of the Army's restructuring, the squadron was enhanced in February 2016 with the addition of a tank company, further increasing its combat power. In January 2017, the squadron deployed to Europe as part of Operation Atlantic Resolve, conducting training and security operations in Poland, Hungary, and Germany to strengthen NATO alliances. The unit deployed again to the Middle East in February 2019, supporting both Operation Inherent Resolve and Operation Spartan Shield. Since then, the 4th Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment has conducted two European rotations and remains the last Squadron in the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment.

General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing

General John J. "Black Jack" Pershing had a significant association with the 10th Cavalry Regiment, one of the original "Buffalo Soldier" regiments comprised of African American Soldiers. This command was a defining period in his career and the source of his famous nickname. In 1895, Pershing, then a first lieutenant, took command of a troop of the 10th U.S. Cavalry at Fort Assiniboine in Montana. His time leading these Soldiers profoundly impacted him, and he remained concerned about their well-being throughout his career.

Pershing's leadership of the 10th U.S. Cavalry during the Spanish-American War further solidified their shared history. He served as the regimental quartermaster and fought alongside the 10th in Cuba, including at the famous Battle of San Juan Hill. It was during his service with this regiment that he earned the nickname "Black Jack." Initially a derogatory term, used by cadets at West Point due to his prior service with the African American unit and carried that name with pride for the rest of his life.

Pershing's respect for the Soldiers of the 10th U.S. Cavalry was evident in his actions and words. He believed in their capabilities and was instrumental in ensuring that African American units were able to participate in combat during World War I, rather than being relegated to support roles. He expressed his admiration for the bravery and coolness of the African American Soldiers under his command during the Battle of San Juan Hill, noting they fought "shoulder to shoulder" with their white counterparts. His successful leadership of the 10th U.S. Cavalry in various campaigns, including the pursuit of Pancho Villa in Mexico, demonstrated his effectiveness as a commander and the capabilities of the Buffalo Soldiers.

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Unit Lineage and Honors

- Constituted 28 July 1866 in the Regular Army as Company D, 10th U.S. Cavalry
- Organized 1 June 1867 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
- (Cavalry companies officially designated as troops in 1883)
- Demobilized 1 September 1921 at Fort Huachuca, Arizona
- Reconstituted 25 June 1958 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 4th Reconnaissance Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry
- Redesignated 1 September 1963 as Troop D, 10th U.S. Cavalry, and activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky
- Assigned 15 April 1968 to the 194th Armored Brigade
- Inactivated 30 June 1974 at Fort Knox, Kentucky
- Activated 21 October 1975 at Fort Knox, Kentucky
- Inactivated 15 September 1990 at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and relieved from assignment to the 194th Armored Brigade
- Assigned 14 July 1998 to the 3d Infantry Division
- Activated 16 June 2000 at Fort Benning, Georgia
- Inactivated 15 March 2004 at Fort Benning, Georgia, and relieved from assignment to the 3d Infantry Division
- Redesignated 28 June 2005 as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 4th Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry
- Redesignated 1 October 2005 as Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 4th Squadron, 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment
- Assigned 16 October 2007 to the 3d Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, and activated at Fort Carson, Colorado (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated)

CAMPAIGN PARTICIPATION CREDIT

- Indian Wars
- Comanches
- Apaches
- New Mexico 1880
- Texas 1880
- War with Spain
- Santiago
- Philippine Insurrection
- Streamer without inscription
- Mexican Expedition
- Mexico 1916-1917

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- World War II
- European-African-Middle Eastern Theater
 - Streamer without inscription
- War On Terrorism
 - *Iraq:*
 - Iraqi Sovereignty
 - New Dawn
- (Additional campaigns to be determined)

DECORATIONS

- Presidential Unit Citation (Army), Streamer embroidered IRAQ 2003
- Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army), Streamer embroidered SOUTHWEST ASIA 2010-2011

The Story of “Old Bill”



Of the many fine artists who turned their talents to portraying the great American West, Frederic Remington came perhaps closest to being the United States Cavalry's own. The noted artist contributed materially to the enduring historical record of our western frontier and the Cavalry was a major subject of his pen and brush.

This facet of his work brought Remington single recognition from the mounted fraternity during the 1890's when the United States Cavalry Association, professional society of the mobile arm, and the publishers of the famous Cavalry Journal awarded him a lifetime membership.

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Several years later Remington took occasion to show his appreciation of this honor. In his gesture lies the story that spans over a century and holds elements of genuine interest for the collector, the historian, the artist, and the Soldier.

In 1898, Remington visited the camp of the 3rd U.S. Cavalry at Tampa, Florida where the regiment was staging for the Santiago campaign. The artist, on his way to cover the war in Cuba for Harper's Weekly, was a close friend of Captain Francis H. Hardie, commanding Troop G of the 3rd.

During his visit, Remington's attention was drawn to one of the troop's noncommissioned officers, Sergeant John Lannen. A superb rider and an imposing figure, Lannen impressed Remington as the epitome of the Cavalryman. The artist made several rough sketches of the white-haired, white-mustached noncommissioned officer in front of the troop commander's tent.

From these roughs Remington later executed the now famous drawing entitled "The Trooper" portraying a Cavalryman mounted on his horse with a carbine cradled in his arms. This he presented to the Cavalry Association in 1902. In January 1903, this first appeared on the cover of the Cavalry Journal. And there it stayed for forty years.

Always a branch of great esprit, and highly conscious of history and tradition, the Cavalry took the Remington masterpiece to its heart. Somewhere through the years it picked up the label "Old Bill" and became a sort of symbol, so that, although it was shouldered off the front cover of the Cavalry Journal in mid-1942, and was displaced in turn from the back cover of the successor Armored Cavalry Journal in late 1948, it appears to this day on the masthead page of ARMOR - continuation magazine of the mounted arm- as a trademark of mobility in war.

What of the man who served as model for the Remington sketch? At the time he posed, Sergeant John Lannen was approaching thirty years of service and anticipating retirement. The blue-eyed, ruddy-complexioned Soldier was held in high esteem by his officers as an outstanding noncommissioned officer-loyal, a stern disciplinarian, but with unfailing good humor under trying conditions. Hardie pictured him a "strikingly handsome Soldier, a gallant man and a noncommissioned officer of the old-fashioned kind whose orders were always obeyed." Frederic Remington certainly captured all of this in "Old Bill", and the result is an effective personification of the mounted Soldier.

Fate was not to grant Sergeant Lannen the opportunity to enjoy a well-deserved retirement, nor would it be his destiny to fall gloriously on the field of battle. At the end of the campaign and on the eve of his retirement, he succumbed to yellow fever in Cuba.

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But if the manner of the veteran noncommissioned officer's passing was something less than heroic, he left a legacy in compensation. Everything he represented - a man, a Soldier, a service - lives on after him, immortalized in the work of Frederic Remington.

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Wearing of Stetsons

The wearing of "Cavalry Stetsons" and Spurs goes back to the late 1800s when Cavalry troops were stationed on the frontier during America's westward expansion. In 1865, John Stetson started the John B. Stetson Hat Company and began making a durable, reliable hat for cowboys and Soldiers. A year later the now famous "Boss of the Plains" hat was born and the name Stetson became synonymous with the Cavalry's headgear.

Today's Cavalry units still wear the Stetson as a link to the traditions of the Cavalry of past. This memorandum defines how this squadron honors those traditions.

All Officers and Troopers assigned to Cavalry Squadrons are authorized and encouraged to purchase and wear a Stetson. There are many vendors but only one Stetson. Take care to ensure that your Stetson is authentic. There are several styles of Stetson's available. No one style is more prescribed than the other, so long as it is a valid Cavalry-style Stetson. The wearer must be prepared to answer challenges as to the style's authenticity. It is considered bad form to refer to a Stetson as a "hat," though calling it a "Cav hat" is acceptable.

Black is the only authorized color for the Stetson. Rank and regimental crossed sabers or ordinary Cavalry brass will adorn the Stetson. Rank and crossed sabers must be gold or gold in color with the rank centered above the crossed sabers. The braid will be worn around the base of the Stetson either on the leather head band or just above the leather head band. Braid ends or acorns will be centered at the front of the Stetson with no more than one acorn length extending over the brim. Acorns may not dangle. Legend has it that the purpose of the acorns was to keep riders awake during long rides as it bounced on the rider's Stetson. Combat knots are authorized for Troopers who have been awarded gold spurs. One DUI may be worn in the center of the back of the Stetson of the current unit that a Soldier is assigned to.

The exception for headgear is 11th ACR. 11th ACR wears headgear is referred to as a "campaign hat." It resembled a fedora with a crease down the middle of the crown. Only rank and regimental crossed sabers or ordinary Cavalry brass will adorn the campaign hat. Rank and crossed sabers must be gold or gold in color with the rank centered above the crossed sabers. The braid will be worn around the base of the campaign hat either on the leather head band or just above the leather head band. Braid ends or acorns will be centered at the front of the campaign hat with no more than one acorn length extending over the brim. Acorns may not dangle. Combat knots are authorized for Troopers who have been awarded gold spurs or served in combat.

Officers and Troopers will wear the appropriate colored braid.

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- a. General Officers: Solid Gold
- b. Field and Company Grade Officers: Gold and Black
- c. Warrant Officer:
 - CW4, CW5: Solid Silver
 - WO1, CW2, CW3: Silver and Black
- d. Noncommissioned Officer: Yellow
- e. Enlisted Soldier: Yellow

The nape strap will be threaded through the eyelets in the brim from bottom to top. It will be affixed in such a manner that it secures the leather head band and braid to the brim, the buckle is fastened, and the strap is worn snug on the back of the wearer's head. E. The brim will not be curled up or curled down on the sides and will remain relatively flat with a slight droop at the front. A slight droop at the rear is also authorized. The Stetson is worn with the brim parallel to the ground.

Before the initial wearing of the Stetson, it must be properly "broken in". For the Stetson to be broken in, it must be brought to a location pre-determined by the ranking Officer prior to the sanctioned function. There is a single bottle of "Cavalry Beer" or bottle of water will be poured into the Stetson and consumed by the Trooper. Before consuming the drink, the OIC will recite Fiddler's Green and make the toast "to our comrades waiting for us at Fiddler's Green." This is an old tradition which began when riders, upon reaching a steep river bank, would dismount and fill their hats with water for their horses to drink!

Occasions for wearing the Stetson may be Squadron dining-ins/dining-outs, Hail and Farewells, formal Cavalry events in Class A, dress blues, mess dress, or the Army Service Uniform, official gatherings of Spur Holders, Spur Rides, Change of Commands or Responsibility, the last Sunday of the quarter at the end of drill, and when deemed appropriate by the Commander. While on duty, standard Army headgear is the only authorized headgear worn enroute to or from any events occurring outside the immediate squadron area.

The Wearing of the Spurs

On the western frontier, Cavalry Troopers had to undergo rigorous training and professional development before being awarded spurs. Earning spurs was not optional. Today, spurs indicate that the modern Trooper has demonstrated, by test, Cavalry and leadership skills greater than those expected of the common Soldier. Only Officers and Troopers who have passed a legitimate Spur Ride, or served in combat with a Cavalry unit, and been issued a Spur Certificate are authorized to wear spurs.

Spurs will be worn as a matched pair. Only silver and gold Prince of Wales type spurs may be worn. The spurs will be affixed to the footgear midway between the upper

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portion of the sole and the lower part of the heel along the seam of the shoe or boot. The U-shaped portion shall enclose the footgear. Single Soldiers will wear the rowels of their spurs pointing up, while married Soldiers will do so with their rowels pointing down. The strap will be black leather and must be clean and polished. It will be fastened over the instep of the footgear in such a manner that the buckle faces to the outside of the foot and the free-running end of the strap points down toward the ground.

Occasions for wearing Spurs may be Squadron dining-ins/dining-outs, Hail and Farewells, formal Cavalry events in Class A or dress blue uniforms, official gatherings of Spur Holders, Spur Rides, Change of Commands or Responsibility, and when deemed appropriate by the Commander. Spurs are not authorized for wear enroute to or from any events occurring outside the immediate squadron area. (Same as above)

The Fiddler's Green

A ballad was written anonymously for the U.S. Cavalry, published in a 1923 U.S. Cavalry Manual. It is still used in modern Cavalry units to memorialize the deceased. This is the US Cavalryman's creed.

*Halfway down the trail to hell
In a shady meadow green,
Are the souls of all dead troopers camped
Near a good old-time canteen
And this eternal resting place
Is known as Fiddler's Green.
Marching past, straight through to hell,
The infantry are seen,
Accompanied by the Engineers,
Artillery and Marine,
For none but the shades of Cavalrymen
Dismount at Fiddlers' Green.
Though some go curving down the trail
To seek a warmer scene,
No trooper ever gets to Hell
Ere he's emptied his canteen,
And so rides back to drink again
With friends at Fiddlers' Green.
And so when man and horse go down
Beneath a saber keen,
Or in a roaring charge or fierce melee
You stop a bullet clean,
And the hostiles come to get your scalp,*

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*Just empty your canteen,
And put your pistol to your head,
And go to Fiddlers' Green.*

Cavalry Test Study Guide

(All Spur candidates should study the information below in detail in preparation for the Spur Ride, they may still be tested on it).

1. Fundamentals of Reconnaissance

- Ensure Continuous Reconnaissance
- Do Not Keep Reconnaissance assets in reserve
- Orient on the reconnaissance objective
- Report Information Rapidly and Accurately
- Retain Freedom of Maneuver
- Gain and Maintain Enemy Contact
- Develop the Situation Rapidly

2. Fundamentals of Security:

- Provide early and accurate warning
- Provide reaction time and maneuver space
- Orient on the force or facility to be secured
- Perform continuous reconnaissance
- Maintain enemy contact.

3. How does surveillance differ from reconnaissance?

- Surveillance is passive, it implies observing a specified area or areas systematically from a fixed, concealed position.

4. What is LTIOV?

- Latest Time Information of Value

5. What are the four methods of Reconnaissance?

- Dismounted
- Mounted

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- Arial
- Reconnaissance by Fire

6. What are the three types of Reconnaissance management?

- Cueing: Integration of one or more types of recon or surveillance systems to provide information that directs follow-on collecting of more detailed information by another system.
- Mixing: Using two or more different assets to collect against the same intelligence requirement.
- Redundancy: Using two or more like assets to collect against the same intelligence requirement.

7. What are the five forms of Reconnaissance?

- Area
- Zone
- Route
- Reconnaissance by Force
- Special recon

8. What are the elements of Commanders' Security Guidance?

- Focus
- Tempo
- Engagement / Disengagement Criteria

9. Forms of Security

- screen
- guard
- area
- local
- cover

10. What does CCIR stand for?

- Commander's critical information requirements

11. What does PIR stand for?

- Priority Intelligence Requirements

12. Recon Push

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- The commander has knowledge of the current AO but pushes out recon to confirm what commander already knows. Time is available.

13. Recon Pull

- Commander is uncertain of the composition/ strength of enemy forces

14. True or false: Area reconnaissance focuses on obtaining detailed information about the enemy activity, terrain, or specific civil considerations within a prescribed area.

- True

15. What are the two forms of tempo to be described when issuing Commander's Security Guidance?

- Short Duration
- Long Duration

16. In your own words, describe the reconnaissance task: screen.

- Primarily provides early warning. It observes, identifies and reports enemy actions. Provides the least amount of protection of any security mission.
- Appropriate when operations have created extended flanks, when gaps exist between maneuver units that cannot be controlled or when early warning is required in gaps.
- Screening operations are not performed forward of a moving force, the troop conducts Zone Recon or Guard forward of the moving force.

17. What does OP stand for in reconnaissance?

- Observation Post

18. How many Buffalo Soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor during the Indian Wars?

- a. 4
- b. 9
- c. 11
- d. **18**

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19. Name 3x Campaigns that the 10th U.S. Cavalry Regiment has participated in.

- a. Indian Wars
 - Comanches
 - Apaches
 - New Mexico 1880
 - Texas 1880
- b. War with Spain
 - Santiago
- c. Philippine Insurrection
 - Streamer without inscription
- d. Mexican Expedition
 - Mexico 1916-1917
- e. World War II
 - European-African-Middle Eastern Theater
 - Streamer without inscription
- f. War On Terrorism
 - *Iraq:*
 - Iraqi Sovereignty
 - New Dawn

20. True or False? When wearing Spurs, the buckle must be worn on the inside of the boot?

- False.

21. Where does the term “shave tail” derive from?

- In times past, green Troopers who arrived at their new cavalry assignment were called, “shave-tails.” The newbies needed extensive swordsmanship and marksmanship training, from atop a horse, so their horse's tail would be shaved, identifying them as a potential hazard due to their horsemanship inexperience.

22. What is the difference between Gold Spurs and Silver Spurs?

- Gold Spurs are worn to recognize those Soldiers who have deployed to combat in a Cavalry organization.
- Silver Spurs are worn by professional Cavalry Soldiers who have been certified through a Spur Ride.

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23. Why do you want to “earn your Spurs?”

- This should be something you know by heart